TOPICS IN PARIS.

EUROPEAN POLITICS-GAMBETTA. THE IMPEROUS OF AUSTRIA AND GERMANY AT GASTEIN-A TALK WITH M. BARTHELEMY ST. BILLAURE ABOUT THE MEETING-HIS VIEWS UPON THE PROBABLE COURSE OF THE CZAR AND THE TUNISIAN COMPLICATIONS - GAMBETTA'S OBA-TION AT TOURS-HOW HE WAS RECEIVED-THE POINTS WHICH HE MADE. -PROMITIE RESULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.!

Panis, Aug. 5 .- It has long been the fashion in the offices of Liberal newspapers to trent lightly the meetings of heads of empires on the Continent. Those who saw in the visit of the King of Prussia to Louis Napoleon at Compaigne in 1861 a symptom of approaching European storms were treated as alarmists. Time after time has the Liberal press since that meeting took place overlooked the fact that in the great military States of this Continent all administrative power is concen trated in a few hands, and that it is only for public opinion to ratify in a Platonic manner or to blame the accomplished actions of their Governments. Every great political change that has taken place in the Old World within the last thirty years has been preceded by a meeting of sovereigns. The object King, now Emperor, William had in view in going to Compeigne along with Bismarck was to take measures for establishing the vational unity of Germany on a Casarean basis. The Schleswig-Holstein invasion came a few months after a meeting of William and Franz Joseph at the Baths of Gastein. These potentates met again when the military explosion which culminated at Sadowa was about to take place. William and his nephew Alexander of Russia had previously been seeing each other in the presence of their respective Chancellors. A death-blow was very near being inflicted on this country and its young Republic immediately after the interview at Berlin in 1875 of the three Emperors, M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire does not apprehend that any storm is being browed at Gastein which will directly menace France. At that watering-place the Emperors of Austria and Germany are in tele a tele communication. The worthy Minister for Foreign Affairs has been good enough to explain to me his opinion on this event. He thinks that the Turkish question is about to enter into a new phase. Russia is undergoing a crisis of transformation which will end in a democratic Casarism, as the movement of 1848 ended in France. The Czar will probably grant a popular Constitution and admit in it the principle of universal suffrage. Count Skobeleft when recently here intimated as much in his conversations with French statesmen. He dwelt upon the disturbing influence of the middle classes in Russia. From these classes the army of Nihilism is chiefly reernited. If the Czar leans upon the plebs for support they may expect to find in him shelter for the democratic theories which he will recognize in the Constitution. The principle of Imperial authority ill be at the service of the entire people. When

Parthelemy St. Hilaire's opinion is that France has nothing to dread from this complication of Eastern affairs. He is satisfied that Bismarck will say to Austria: "Give me Trieste. Go you to Salonica. Let Constantinople become a free town under the protection of Austria, and if you agree to this I will help you to keep Russia to the north of the Trieste. It was rich in men who lifted high the civery direction. Tours was a stater of the capital. In the cvil days of 1870 it showed itself equal to the situation managed upon it. It was then the Let Constantinople become a free town under the protection of Austria, and if you agree to this I will be protection. Tours were a site of the capital will be protection of Austria, and if you agree to this I will be protection. Tours were a site of the capital will be protection. Tours were a site of the capital will be magniful. In the cvil days of 1870 it showed itself equal to the situation in posed upon it. It was then the cradle of the intional defence, and would be its rampart were the soil of France another time interest and provided for a site of the intional defence, and would be its rampart were the soil of France another time in the capital formace of the latitude of the intional defence, and would be its rampart were the soil of France another time in the capital interest from accal. (Applause) I am sure I am Figul where the residence it colored under St. Martin the complete manacial deliverance on its family sourcest of the advisation in the control of the complete manacial deliverance on its family sourcest formation. Allease-Lorraine. France needs both provinces to the Earness who had invaded France from Strong as it is now. If on that want would have been other pistor shots.

Spain. All the control of the capital in the control of the capital in the provinces to the capital in the control of the strength of the martinity of the capital time in the control of the capital time in the control of the capital time and the control of the capital of the capital of the capital in the control of the capital in the control of the capital of the capita be cher elle, to be at home, to be, as Free Masons would put it, close tiled. Germany, on the other hand, alleges that they are indispensable to her national unity. I may be pardoned therefore if, disagreeing with the worthy Foreign Minister. I regard the interview between the two Emperors as a sign of the times which should render France uneasy. M. St. Hilaire trusts that Alsace and Lorraine may be ransoned yet, at a great price doubtless, but for much less than a war would cost. Perhaps she may, Germany being wearied of her military harness. Her Government also finds that the system which she has rendered obligatory in Europe, of arming whole nations is fast breaking down old social and political bularies and facilitating the accession to power of a form of secialist democracy. All precursors are wrathful and menacing, because they come with a true idea, the conviction of its truth, and at a time when only few minds are prepared to receive it. German officers complain that it is next to impossible to keep np a martial spirit in their national army. Short periods of service break down that spirit, and also those barriers which distinctly separated the civil population from the King's or Emperor's troops before the system of Stein and Hardenberg was adopted throughout Germany. This system has been imposed upon France by the situation which arose out of the Prussian invasion. In adopting it the Chambers have destroyed the last stronghold of Bourgeois or of aristocratic reaction.

M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, who often opens to me.

M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, who often opens to me vistas on Europeaa diplomacy, has assure I me that Bismarck's active and ponderons brain is exercised by the problem of a general European disarmament. conversion of all military force into national corps of gendarmerie for the preservation of internal peace in the divers States of the Old World. Gambetta also would like to take up the plan of Henri IV., turning Europe into a Federation. The idea is an old one. The Greeks had their Amphytrionic Council and the medieval Popes attempted to fuse the semi-barbarous nations which sprang up on the ruins of the Roman Empire into a peaceful Christendom. The world is now better prepared for a scheme for turning swords into nghshares than it ever was before. Steam and egraphy tend to draw peoples close together. There is a high ideal of justice in the Governmental theories which are the victorious ones in Europe, and which are making themselves apparent diplomatic practice. England has taken a glorious initiative in not putsuing to the bitter end her war with the Boers and in yielding Corfu to the Greeks. A handful of greedy Franco-Semitic financists will not, in the presence of this movement toward peace and equitable dealing among nations, be long able to treat Tunis and Tripoli as a prev. We may hereafter find that they are really, though with more knavish intention than M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire ascribes to them, making Africa accessible to a higher civilization.

M. Gambetta's visit to Tours is treated as a political event of major importance, although his reon there was not so enthusiastic as his friends might have wished. The journey was accomplished in an unpretentious manner. None of these noisy journalists of the Reinach school, whose intemperate al at Canors was the cause of his defeat on the Scrutin de Liste in the Senate, were this He travelled in a wagon time with him. on placed at his disposal by the municipality of Tours. Young Arnaud travelled with him M. Cochery, the intelwhole way. ligent and active Minister of Posts and Telegraphs with him as far as Orleans where he was to ide at the distribution of prizes at the Lyceum. considerable crowd awaited Cambetta at the railway terminus. The Prefect of the Indre-et-Wilson, Under-Secretary of State for ss, his Chef de Cabiner, M. Dreyfus and M.

inot, the Senator for Tours, went to the station

of St Pierre des Corps, near Plessy les Tours, to bid him welcome. I was astonished to hear that Wilson was in this group. He is a quiet and persevering enemy of Gambetta, and devoted to Grevy, who is an old friend of his family, and a very particular one of himself and his sister, Mme. Pelonze, of Chenonceau, where the President, the year of the war, spent several months. Deputy proved Republican. He was a fast ally of Gamexercised. Riviere is a man of robust eloquence.

He is a little fussy and irredeemably provincial. The Parislan never takes out heavy artiflery to kill flies; the provincial does. He is emphatic | when there is no need for emphasis, and resonant when he ought to be light and triffing. M. Riviere addressed Gambetta as "Dear President," for although the decree is issued for the election of a new Chamber, there has been no dissolution of the one returned on October 14, 1877. Gambetta is therefore still its President, and has decided to go on officially receiving at the Palais Bourbon. His lease of the Speakership expires with the Parlia-

The President of the Chamber went from the railway terminus to the rooms which had been engaged for him at the Hotel de l'Univers, and thence proceeded to a fine art exhibition in the new museum. There was a crowd in and about the building Gambetta "drew"; but the Tourangeaux did not go wild about him. There were two reasons for this. Tours has fulness of bread and a relaxing climate. It lies on a warm flat wedge of alluvium between the Cher and Loire, and is sheltered by the cliffs along the two rivers from every invigorating blast. The Tourangeaux were never enthusiastic about anything in the whole course of their municipal existence. Not that they ever wanted fuel to feed the flame of hero worship. Rabelais, the gay, horse-laughing satirist, Balzac the penetrating observer whose eye was at the scalpel of the anatomist, and Paul Louis Courier were natives of Touraine.

Gambetta addressed Riviere as "Monsieur le Maire and dear friend Riviere," and betrayed emotion in alluding to the evil time in which he first made the acquaintance of Tours and its population. A clerical print which is patronized by the Archbishop evokes souvenits of a more tender nature, and reminds Gambetta of evenings passed in a certain villa of the Rue de l'Archeveche, where Mme. Laurier reside I when he was at the Prefecture. But this is a case in which to apply that Voitairian maxim, " Glissez mortel, n'appugez pas." At the fine art exhibition Gambetta had for his cicerone the Comte de Clary, an Imperialist, and cousin of the daughters of Joseph Bonaparte and the Royal family of Sweden. The first Swedish Queen of the Bernadotte line was a dauguter of a soapboiler at Marseilles of the name of Clary and the greatgrandfather of the nobleman who bear-led Gambetta in the Tours Museum. The President of the will be at the service of the entire people. When internal calm is restored Russia will take measures to extend her southern sea line to the Bosphorus. This aim of the new Emperor and his favorite advisers is the cause of the Gastein meeting.

M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire does not like to admit the influence which his North African policy has had in forcing the Eastern question into a fresh and dangerous phase; in my opinion—to use apocalyptic language—a new soal has been opened and that by the Tunis expedition. Having gone there France must go further. She must seize upon Tripoli, which is the centre of the smuggling trade between Europe and the barbarous tribes of North Africa, who in this way are supplied with arms and war munitions. If she puts down this contraband trade, which she can only do by holding strategical points in Tripoli, England assumes the protectorate of Egypt, and then Russia steps further down south toward Constantineple. Austria, whose national unity is not yet complete, and Greece, who is in the same case, will cry to the Muscovite to halt. That he will not do unless Germany unites in the call to him to advance no further. M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire's opinion is that France has in the Tours Muscuim. The President of the long hundred in the the same of the desired and includent in the Tours Muscuim. The Tours and lonchunters, gave proof of that good further had her her special includent in the long hundred have give in the pounties of with which have greatly contributed to his popularity. He was jammed against a wall. Instead of manifesting vexation be cried: "All retreat is cut off at this side. It is impossible to like the pictures; one can only feet them." Bon mos flowed freely from his month. On seeing a flock of geslings painted by a Tours artist, he exclaimed, "It will be a long time before that lot will be oil enough to save the capital!" A camel, by German War munitions. If she puts down this contraband trade, which she can only do by holding strategical points in Tripoli, England ass Chamber, when pressed upon by sightseers and

comminate acrossmants of the State colleges past as much as if they were seens of rich mea. The Senate he ersticized for not having voted Article 7, the complete incisation of privary schools and the Bardonx law. Nevertheless he would not abolish it. He would give it a wider basis to make sure that it would be the same in spirit as the other Chamber. It ought to be recruited according to a system of proportional instead of absolute equality among the communes; and as to life Senators and their seats, a congress of the two Chambers would decide what to do with them. To carry on the work of Government in the next Parliament it would behoove leaders not to bisset and trisect the majority, but form a strongly united once, or uses Gambetta's own words, "absoluted united one, or, to use Gambetta's own words, "absoluted of the first presents the earling in the word "unitarie" which read by the light of other passages smacked of plebiseitary ideas. The state should for instance be invested again with all the powers that it had been divested of. By the state is meant the governing group able to manipulate all the administrative wires. Colonel the Counte de Clary must have rejoiced to hear this. Gaabetta also said that he witnessed with pain the continuous enfeeblement of different state organisms and functions. In cancilling it admirable, and was of opinion that for this country to be prosperous at home and respected abroad overy prepagative which had been divested of very prepagative which had been divested of them. This was a hit at Grevy, who allows the Presidential function to fall, for want of exercise, into a state of atrophy. Gambetta would not at the Elysee be a President Log; and those new Republicans like Comte Clary who are assembling round him would not suffer him even were he inclined to follow the example of M. Grevy. inclined to follow the example of

EXPERIENCES OF AN EDITOR.

OULKEY, Ill., Aug. 28 .- Dr. Marks, manager of the Opera House here, received a dispatch on Friday from C. D. Hess, manager of the Hess Opera Company, at Springfield, to the effect that if H. N. Wheeler, Editor of The Quincy Herald, was admitted to the Opera House his company would not play. This dispatch was printed in the afternoon Republican paper, and the greatest excite meut prevailed, as it was thought that Mr. Wheeler would go to the Opera House, and that trouble would follow. As was expected, Mr. Wheeler went to the Opera House, and trouble was only avoided by

Opera House, and trouble was only avoided by Mr. Hess receding from his position. If any demonstration had been made against Mr. Whealer at the Opera House, there is no telling what would have followed, as the city is at fever heat over a series of political articles which have lately appeared in The Heraid.

About 1 o'clock a pounding of arms was heard, and directly after a terchlight procession, composed of twenty or thirty men and boys, headed by a wagon upon which an edility of Mr. Wheeler was hanging, and two or three transparencies with moties appeared, upon the principal streets. After marching around some time, the procession stopped near The Heraid olice, and the men lighted their edity, which it was their intention to burn limmediately. The crowd was charged upon by the friends of The Heraid, the burning edility extinguished, and the mob was dispersed.

VOICES FROM THE PULPIT. SENTIMENTS OF MR. TALMAGE.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle was not large enough to contain all the people who desired yesterday morning to gain admission to it. Every seat was filled long before the regular hour for service, and when Mr. Talmage Riviere is the Mayor of Tours, and an old and occupied, and the crowd extended to the sldswalk. Mr betta the Dictator, and was proud to receive him in the name of the city in which his dictatorship was dition of the President. Mr. Morgan was at the organ, and Peter All led the singing with the cornet. After the Lord's Prayer bad been repeated Mr. Talmage read H. Kings, 20 containing the story of Hezeldah's affliction, which, he said, read as if it had been written for a morning like that of yesterday, The fifty-third hymn, "God moves in a mysterious way." was next sung and then Mr. Talunge prayed. He said the people were met to seek blessing, to implore mercy, to encourage each other and to get solace. "We stand under a great shadow," said Mr. Talmage, because stricken. We thank Thee that Thou hast spared him until this day, when the prayers of the Nation are once more invoked in his behalf. O Divine Physician, put Thy gentle hands upon his wounds. Thou caust cure him. hast never lost a patient. Promise him length of days and give us the faith of miracles. Lift the midnight and rally his health. Let it not be told that the assumin sfut. We pray for his aged, white-haired mother, for his weeping wife and for his children. To Thee we commend them. We plead again and again Father, if it be possible, let this cap pass from us

but what came to him with his own hand. He had fought his way up to the Presidential chair. He was not a despot, a Nero, a Robespierre. He had wronged no man. He was free and happy, and wanted all the world to be the same. He had a family to edu-cate; a noble wife who needed him for years to come. If they wanted to shoot him, why should they choose that moment when he was starting on a few days' well-carned vacation? How any man could take steady aim at his noble form, draw the trigger and see him fall, is inexplicable. But the deed is done, and a black shadow rests on every hearthstone in America. We have prayed for

I am thankful to my friends who have sent me dispatches this morning as to his condition. The reports give a ray of hope. Who knows but that our President may come forth again and ride through these very streets in triumph I God grant it. But the indications are not in that direction. I have hastened my return be-turn because I wanted to obey the text. Waile I comfort you I must comfort my own soul, for no publievent has so overwheimed me as this one. I could dwell on the event and point out many things that may fall through if he dies, but instead of doing so I shall obey my text, and present to you only the alleviations of this

exchange worlds if God sees fit to call on him to do so. Long ago he settled that business, not leaving it to the assassin. There is nothing of cant in him, but he holds a manly out-and-out behof in God. He preached the Gospel in all places—in Wall-st, the day after Lin-coln was shot; at Chickamanga to the wounded; in Congress. It was not a new thing to him, for at college he read his Bible. The last thing he did before leaving Mentor for Washington was to take the communion. The first opportunity he had after he was shot he declared to my old friend, Dr. Sunderland, that he trusted all in God's hands and was ready to die or to live. all in God's hards and was ready to die or to live. I want all the world to mark that this filustrious death-bed is no insided's, no scoffer's, no profligate's, bur in the most radinant sense a Christian's Jeath-bed. O, Thou assassinated Carlatt by Thine own wounds pity the physical anguish of our beloved President. There have been ether Christian men in the Presidental chair, but the most pronounced Christian since the time of Washington is James A. Garfield. If he goes, he goes strain to the besom of a mereiful God. Death to him, will be promotion. He will lose nothing, but will gain everythrough our Lord Jesus Christian.

opportunity. Fellow citizens, ichow mourners, now is
the time to trust God!
Alleviation the fourth; If our President die he dies
at what must be the best that. God ests the fanit of our
life. If he die he goes when he has the love of all the
people. In six mouths he accomplished size complete
and eternal prediction of the North and the South, Ills
eickness has done more toward that than count have
been accompanied if he had lives out two Presidencial
terms. If he expire, do not think his Administration
from its brevity was a failure. There has gone out of
the sick room an influence which cannot be meneured.
Alleviation the lifth: This makes the brainess of
office-seeking disreputable, Gulban said: "You makes if
given me whet I want—now Pikhilyou." The heles of
Washington are shorly reasts for bearrards like him.

to restore the President in health to his family and to his place of prominence in the Nation. If it be possible. let the cup pass from this patient.
Nevertheless, as Thou wilt. We ask Thy blessing upon his wife; we bless Thee for her courage and her patience during this trial."

thank Thee for Thy presence with a ling to hope the has been without complaint."

In this come to us as a Nation is an intustration of this text. It's permission emphasizes a strange mystery of God's providence. Why did He permit It?

What had this President done that he should be thus sistantered! On the human side we can understand the cause of this crime. It was not the work of a coposing political party; it was not the work of a political conspiracy. But it was the natural result of a flure factional warfare acting upon the mind of a weak man. Had this factional warfare not been the tragedy would never have been. The air was heated with personal passion. Others fought the President was heated with personal passion. Others fought the President in could tainly of no other weapon than the one to bring blood. Lack of all this is a concurrent cause. It is the matural result of the spoils system. It is the matural result of the spoils system. Had not Mr. Garield been President of a Republic wind rewards its followers, he would not have been the political assassin's victim. This Nation must arise in its night and strike the death blow to this spoils system. It is the duty of the church and of the press to unite in making the course of the interest of the providence of the providence of the work of the president in the face for Thy presence with him the face so long, so called a without complaint."

In addition to the regular morning service, applied the heal of the President in the morning service, spoke of the suffering President in the morning service, spoke of the suffering President in the morning service, spoke of the suffering President in the morning service, spoke of the suffering President in the morning service, spoke of the suffering President in the morning service, spoke of the suffering President in the morning service, spoke of the suffering President in the morning service, spoke of the suffering President in the morning service, spoke of the suffering President in the morning service, spoke of the

this demand.

We have learned the value of manly and womanly heroism in this terrible trial. To his question, on the day of the shooting, as to who her there was any chance for his life, the doctor said. "There is

one chance." Then said the brave man, "We'll make the most of that chance," and he has redeemed the pledge. He has unde a brave light for life during these eight terrible weeks. We have also been reminded of the stability of our heatistious, for it has been for less cause that thrones have tottered; but our Republic still stands. We have seen on the part of the South a loyalty and patriolic love never before equalled. The country has borne the strain and will continue to bear it; and even should the President die and the Vice-President be called to the office the Government will go on. dent be called to the office, the Government will go on.
A few Sundays ago I made some criticism of the VicePresident going to Albary. It was not spoken in anger,
but in serrow. With equal honesty I express my joy
and gratifude toward the Vice-President for his meriterious conduct and noble bearing during the present
trial.

DR. MCGLYNN'S HOPES AND FEARS. The Rev. Dr. McGlynn, pastor of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twenty-third-st., after reading the Gospel for the day, yesterday, spoke to the congregation in substance as follows:

My dear friends: Instead of the usual meditations on the Gospel I feel that it is eminently proper that I should speak on a subject that is uppermost in every mind, and comes so near to every heart. The chosen head of our great and well-beloved country, stricken by the hand of the vilest of criminals, if not the wildest of madmen, talingering between life and death. It is for all the people of the land a most selemn and anxious moment, and we were strangely wanting in patriotism and Christian feeling should not our hearts instinctively find voice in the prayer that the threatened calamity may be shadow from the Capital of the Nation. Soothe his pain averted. It were too sad and horrible that this sae religious crime should be successful. For it is not merely an attempt against the awini sanctity of an in dividual human life, but what is far more, against the choice of the deliberate will of this great people. The President is no longer the representative of the party that may have nominated him, but without distinction Vain is the help of man. All human science and skill seem impotent. Lord Goa, restore him to his family and to the Nation. But if it is decided that he must go, give him an easy exit. Help this Nation to be, in a Christian manner, submissive."

The sermon was from Isalah xl., 1: "Comfort yecomfort ye my people, saith yoar God." This reiterated command to the ministers of religion, said the preacher, although made centuries ago, is just as appropriate as if it had been uttered on this terrible morning. "The President is shot," was sounded through the train on which I was on that Saturday morning, as it stood at Williamstown, Mass. The report was regarded as absurd and impossible. I asked then, as I ask you now, why should anyone want to kill hum! He had nothing but what came to him with his own hand. He had nothing but what came to him with his own hand. He had nothing but what came to him with his own hand. He had nothing but what came to him with his own hand. He had nothing but what came to him with his own hand. He had nothing but what came to him with his own hand. He had nothing but what came to him with his own hand. He had nothing but what came to him with his own hand. He had nothing but what came to him with his own hand. He had nothing but what came to him with his own hand. He had nothing but what came to him with his own hand. He had nothing but what came to him with his own hand. He had nothing but what came to him with his own hand. He had nothing but what came to him with his own hand. He had nothing but what came to him with his own hand. He had nothing but what came to him with his own hand. He had nothing but what came to him with his own hand. He had nothing but what came to him with his own hand. He had nothing but what came to him with his own hand. He had nothing but what came to him to be decided that he must go, give and the rights of carees, or class or creed, he repeated hear the liberate, or class or creed, he repeated he near the liberate or will be and the rights of him the heart to even the sight perturbation of a new election. The sovereign popular will has already designated the afternate, and we may well feel the need of prayer that he may be guided and strengthened by light and confort from above to enable him to fulfil the duties of his high office. Knowing him as we do as a friend and very near neighbor, we need have no fear that our prayers shall not be granted.

DR. BEVAN'S FAITH IN PRAYER.

Every seat in the Brick Church, at Thirtyeventh-st. and Fifth-ave., was filled yesterday morning, many of those present being members of other congregations and strangers from out of town. The paster the Rev. Dr. Bevan, on opening the services, rend a lethim. God will hear our prayers in one way or the ter from a business man who did not wish his name made known, which contained a suggestion that the clergymen of this city join in a request to the Cabinet to appoint Tuesday a day of prayer for the recovery of the President. The burden of Dr. Beyau's prayer. which followed, was that the suffering President might yet live. He prayed that his family and friends might be sustained in the trying hours through which they are ow passing.

In the sermon many references to the President were made. Dr. Bevan, in part, said: The subject of the precarious condition of the President excludes all other subjects. The affections of the people have been hed, as perhaps they have not been since the assassination of our martyred President Lincoln. Prayer is an nstinct of the spirit, and it rises up under great afflicinstinct of the spirit, and it rises up under great affileitons; it is necessary to spiritual life. The chief of the
Nation is tying at the point of death. We have no skill;
if we have we are powerless to apply it. What then
can we do? We can pray to God. If God is food he
must have power to stay the operation of haws He has
made. If our prayers shall be answered as we would
have them, we shall say: "Blessed be God!" But if
not, the first voice to say "Blessed be God!" would be
that of the sufferer himself as he should enter Heaven.
At the conclusion of the services a meeting was called
to take action regarding the appointment of a day of
prayer. Dr. Bevan presided. After considerable discussion a committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Bevan prayer. Dr. Bevan presided. After considerable discussion a committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Bevan, Fletcher Harper, Dr. A. C. Post, of the Church of the Covenant, H. Soathworth, of the Memorial Church, Dr. H. D. Noyes, Mr. Young and the Rev. Mr. Briggs. At a meeting of the committee held subsequently, it was decided that the churches were not sufficiently represented to warrant making a request of the Cabinet for a National day of prayer. A resolution was adopted calling a public meeting of all denominations at the Brick Caurch this evening at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of praying for the President's recovery.

COMMENTS IN OTHER CHURCHES.

At Trinity Church a special prayer was offered yesterday in behalf of the President, recognizing God as the only help in this time of trouble, and besceeh ng Him to remember the Nation in its dark be nd asking that the President might be restored to full enith and vigor of life.

At Grace Church the prayer for those in extremes was offered at the morning service by the Rev. Mr. Nelson, the assistant roctor, who preached the sermon. At the close of his sermon he alluded briefly to the President. The heroic heart of the Nation, he said, beats in a the bulance, if indeed it has not ceased to exist. The tion is moved to deeper unity and more profound pity.

President Garfield and his family are members of the

Christian Church. The only church of that denomination in this city is the Church of the Disciples in West Twen ty-clighth-st. It is at present without a paster, and the ser-vices yesterday were conducted by Elders Carr and Stew art. In his prayer the Elder Stewart remembered the afficied family of "our brother, the President," Elder arr rend the Scripture lessons and said substantially : The church in Washington which President Garneld at tends has requested us to join with it is prayer to God that the life of our brother may be apared. In your pri

all denominations in Richmond County for the recovery of President Garfield.

The various Protestant clurches of Mount Version held milor meetings vesterday, and offered prayers for the recovery of the President.

BUSY DAYS AT ATLANTA.

PREPARING FOR THE EXHIBITION. LINENS FROM ABROAD-EXHIBITS SHOWING THE PROGRESS IN SILK CULTURE-QUARTZ FROM SOUTHERN MINES-THE ART COLLECTION.

[FEOM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ATLANTA, Aug. 23 .- Details of the foreign exhibits that will be on exhibition at Atlanta next fall are reaching the Exposition headquarters. One mercantile house has advices of the shipment of large invoices of the finest French and German linens, including an extra choice lot of the latest Saxon novelties in this line of goods. Baron Ludwig Knook, of Breman, head of the important house of Knook, Frerich & Co., of your city, and largely interested in cotton manufactories in Russia, has secured space for an extensive exhibit of Russian and Persian cottons. Large shipments of fine Scotch goods are also

on their way to this country. The Silk Association of America has deferred its proposed October exhibition at Philadelphia in order that its members may help to swell the exports it the fair here. In connection with their display there will be an exhibition, under the auspices of the Philadelphia Society, which makes a specialty of silk culture, of the methods and appliances connected with the production of raw silk. During the civil war silk worms were reared by Southern women, and many matrons still retain the hose made an those days from silk raised on their plantations, which they reeled, spun, dyed and knit, partly for recreation and partly from necessity.

The gold mines of the Carolinas and Georgia are

pamphlets could. I am informed that Mrs. Pollock will cheerfully do the work if provision is made to cover the expense.

A section of the Art Hall has been set apart for a loan collection, to consist of portraits of eminent Southern men of all professions; of landscapes and genre paintings illustrating Southern localities, scenes and character; of trophics, ancient plate, furniture and adornments; and of curious and antique articles of certa. One of the first entries in this section was an oil painting on a canvas, six feet by seven, entitled "The Little Cotton Pickers," In it two children of eight years, one white the o her black, meet at the end of their row to empty their cotton into the basket. The figures are life size, and are aplendidly drawn. The artistis Miss Sarah B. Holt, a resident of Mississippi, who has mainted many small pictures that have been approved by art critics. "The Little Cotton Pickers" has been for some months on exhibition in the rooms of the Southern Art Association of New Orleans, where it has received namy complimentary notices.

The loyal subjects of King Gambrinus will find that monarch weil represented at the Court of King Cotton, for a large number of brewers from both the East and West have secured space for exhibits, Lager beer is rapidly supplanting whiskey at the South; consequently the jolly fraternity of brewers will be on hand with large, and in some cases, very costly displays.

very costly displays.

GAMBETTA BEFORE THE ELECTORS.

THE SCENE AT BELLEVILLE ON THE NIGHT OF AUGUST 15-A RIOTOUS MOB PREVENTS THE PE-LIVERY OF GAMBETTA'S SPEECH-A FEW IN-DIGNANT WORDS WHICH ONLY THOSE ON THE PLATFORM COULD HEAR,

Platiform Could Bear.

Paris Dispatch of Aug. 16 to The London Times.

The meeting held by M. Gambetta in Believille to-night gave rise to mespected incidents. The building engaged by the committee is a large shed, usually devoted to the storage of timber, which is capable of accommodating 5,000 persons, and opens on a large buildier's yard. The shed and yard tegether would hold 10,000 people, and by 70 clock, an hour and a halfbefore the time fixed for commening, a dozon persons could not have found standing-room. The invinctions, which everybody had to produce at the entrance, were worded differently from those of Friday's meeting. M. Gambetta being then described as intending to give an account of his stewardship, whereas to night he was announced to antiold his programme. At 7 o'clock the place was crowded, and it was easy to see that the evening would not pass without hitches. The platform at the bottom of the shed had been surrounded from the opening of the Gambetta committee and a number of his private friends. At the front of the platform were placed the seats reserved for the Press; but after these privilened places the first seats fell to the first-concers, and the first-concers did not conceal their antipathy for the candidate. Their number gradually increased, and it was easy to see from the excammitons of the cowd, exchanged from one end of the area to the other, that M. Gambetta was not going to have an andiwd, exchanged from one chart to have an audi M. Gambetta was not going to have an audi

interest by a temptile content of the properties At 8:30, M. Gambetta entered by a temporary door behind the platform. He was accompanied by one of his secretaries and by M. Metivier, the chairman of his committee. His appearance was greeted with what the French call an grande mourement d'attention, together with some cheering and hissing. M. Gambetta evinced no surprise at the hisses. While he was taking his sent at the table among the members of his committee, the upcoar increased, those who had hissed apparently becoming bolder. At the mement for nonlimiting the chairman and assessors, it because evident that the electors were resolved not to let the meeting run its course. The storm broke out in this way: After the election of M. Neitvier as chairman, M. Gambetta's friends proposed as assessor M. Rabacny, a member of the Paris Municipality, who was elected in the place of the highly the Communist Triaquet. The mob becaut to insult the chaisman, M. Gambetta himself and M. Rabacny, who very pule, was standing beside the platform. It was evident to every impartial person that the majority had pronounced against M. Rabacny, who, however, proceeded to take his seat at the table, together with a second assessor, a number of the committee.

cab as he intended. He was conducted by his friends into a house adjoining the yard and the door was immediately closed. The meeting dispersed tumnituously. Alternations began between the partisans of M. Gambetta and his adversaries. Groups collected on the pathways, whiting for M. Gambetta, and everybody was dered how he had got off. The police were there in good force. Squads numbering about 300 endeavored to maintain order and to disperse the crowd, and with some difficulty succeeded. A dozen people who should "Vive la Commune?" were arrested.

SUMMER LEISURE.

SARATOGA STILL CROWDED.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 26 .- One of the largest gatherings ever seen in Congress Spring Park was assembled there yesterday evening. The weather was just scitable for an open air concert. In the Congress Hall Sail room, to-night, took place a

childrens' carnival, under the management of Mr. J. H. Mahler. The Rev. Dr. Atwell, rector of St. Phillip's Church

New-York, preached this evening in the Bethesda Epis-

At the Franklin-st. Medical Institute this evening. Dr. Robert Hamilton lectured on "The Temperaments.

The American Social Science Association will be in see sion here during the first week in September. Among the papers read will be one by Charles Dudley Warner on "Journalism;" one by Francis A. Walker upon "Census Results, 1680;" one by George William Curtis on "Civil Service Reform;" one by Commissioner Edemon "Southern Schools;" one by E. S. Philbrick on "House Drainage;" and one by Dr. M. P. Jacobs on "Moral

Treatment of Incipient Insurity." The Rev. Dr. C. F. Deems, of New York, the Rev. r. Fletcher, of Melrose, the R v. Dr. Francis L. Patton, of Princeton, and the Rev. Dr. Edward Hawes of New Haven, are added to the list of clergymen enjyoing ther summer vacation here. They arrived yesterday. Miss Allie C. Brown, of Tarrytown, is a guest of her

aunt, Mrs. M. Quackenbush, Among the prominent late arrivals are the following,

The gold mines of the Carolinas and Georgia are preparing very large exhibits for the Exposition. One of their representatives called to-day at Director-General Kimball's office to ascertain whether any ore crushers, mills, and fornaces for reducing sulphurets had been entered for exhibition. He promised to supply exhibitors of such machines with plenty of ore to test their merits. As gold mining is prosecuted to a considerable extent in both the Carolinas and in Northern Georgia, the exhibits from this section will be numerous, a fact which manufacturers of ore mills and mining machinery will do well to note.

Considerable space in this international exposition will be assigned to educational methods and appliances. The executive department desires to secure the services of Mrs. Louise Poliock, of Washington, D. C., whose success as a teacher of the Froebel kindergarten system has given her a national reputation among educators. It is thought that a kindergarten system has given her a national reputation among educators. It is thought that a kindergarten school maintained on the grounds for three months would do more to impress parents with the value of this method of instruction than years of lecturing and thousands of pampilasts could. I am informed that Mrs. Pollock will cheerfully do the work if provision is made to cover the expense.

A section of the Art Hall has been set apart for a loan collection, to consist of

CROWDS AT LONG BRANCH. Long Branch, Aug. 28 .- The crowd hera

to-day has been very large. The bathing was very fire, and hundreds of people "dipped in the sea" during the onthing hours. The West End Hotel has 600 guests, and it will be kept

open until September 20.
W. Harvey Brown, of the United States Army, who is stationed in Montana, arrive I at the Ocean Rehis aon to-day. An exhibition of Madame Jarley's" wax figgers" was

given at the United States Hotel last evening to a large audience. Among the ladies who were prominent movers in the affair, were Misses Minnie Seliguesu, Sophie Sel man, Ella Tacker, Carrie Stera, Juliette Mayer Herman and Miss Strouse and slater.